This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accurate and official interpretation of matters of official labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Whatever strengthens and purifies the affections, the imagination and adds vigor to sense, is useful.—Shelley.

WHOLE NO. 1280 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1935 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 25, NO. 43

Labor Board Hears Case Against Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines

Bus Concerns Attack Constitutionality of Wagner-Connery Act—Witnesses Testify They Were Discharged for Joining Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The National Labor Relations Board swung into action here October 22 when it opened the hearings on its first case in which the Wagner-Connery Act guarantees the workers' rights of self-organization and collective bargaining is expected to be brought to a test in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The case arose from the formal charges filed with the Board by Local Division No. 1063 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes by their attorney, Charlton Ogburn of Washington, D. C., against the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., and the Greyhound Management Company, Inc.

The hearing is on the complaint of the Board charging the respondent companies with unfair labor practices which have been outlawed by the Wagner Act.

Specifically, the two associated corporations controlling the Pennsylvania motor bus lines are accused of having violated the Act by discharging nine employes for union membership and by fostering and financing a company union.

Case Is Important

The Federal court room in the new post office building was packed with spectators when Chairman J. Warren Madden opened the proceedings. The presence of the two other members of the National Board, Edwin S. Smith and John Carmody, gave added emphasis to the importance of the hearing.

With every step of the procedure closely observed by labor representatives and corporation officials from all parts of the country, Robert B. Watts, attorney for the Board, began the proceedings by filing the Board's complaint as an exhibit in the testimony.

Mr. Ogburn, attorney for the union, made an oral motion slightly amending the charge and the complaint, which was granted by the Board.

Commerce Issue Is Cited

Ivan Bowen, a Minnesota attorney, who appeared as general counsel for the companies, filed a plea protesting the jurisdiction of the Board and alleging the unconstitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act.

He claimed the Act violates the Constitution in delegating legislative and judicial power to the Labor Relations Board. He also attacked the section prohibiting unfair labor practices because it was alleged to deprive the companies of liberty and property without due process. In addition, he charged that the law deprived the companies of the right of trial by jury, of freedom of speech, and contended that the complaint involves transactions between employer and employes which are local in character and not connected with interstate commerce.

When this plea and the motion to dismiss the charges were denied, Mr. Bowen filed a formal answer to the complaint denying the allegations before the Board.

Mr. Watts introduced on behalf of the Board a formidable array of documentary evidence to substantiate the jurisdiction of the Board in showing the interstate character of the respondents' activities, generally as well as specifically with regard to the acts charged against them.

Counsel Not to Join Union

The witnesses introduced gave evidence in support of the complaint and

(Continued on Page 2)

(Reprinted from October 21 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

GREEN IS RE-ELECTED A. F. OF L. PRESIDENT

Received Unanimous Vote of Convention—Secretary - Treasurer Morrison and 13 Vice Presidents Chosen Without Opposition — Mahon Defeats Howard—Woll Wins Against Costello.

The delegates to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously re-elected William Green to the office of President of the Federation. Frank Morrison was also named secretary-treasurer without opposition. Thirteen out of fifteen vice presidents were re-elected without contest.

Matthew Woll, third vice president, opposed by Emil Costello of the Bed Workers' Union No. 15466, Kenosha, Wis., won by a vote of 28,522 to 264.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, who was chosen eleventh vice president by the 1934 convention but resigned because of his duties as Co-ordinator for Industrial Cooperation, W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, received 17,270 votes against 11,692 for Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union.

The following constitute the new Executive Council:

President, William Green; secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison; first vice president, Frank Duffy; second vice president, T. A. Rickert; third vice president, Matthew Woll; fourth vice president, John Coefield; fifth vice president, Arthur O. Wharton; sixth vice president, Joseph N. Weber; seventh vice president, G. M. Bugniazet; eighth vice president, George M. Harrison; ninth vice president, Daniel J. Tobin; tenth vice president, William L. Hutcheson; eleventh vice president, W. D. Mahon; twelfth vice president, John L. Lewis; thirteenth vice president, David Dubinsky; fourteenth vice president, Harry C. Bates; fifteenth vice president, Edward J. Gainor.

FINANCE COMMITTEE FORMED TO INVEST A. F. OF L. FUNDS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor amended the Federation's constitution by a provision establishing a Finance Committee to supervise the investment and deposit the surplus funds of the Federation.

The amendment, which was recommended by the A. F. of L. Executive Council, reads:

"The Executive Council shall appoint three of its members as a Finance Committee, of which the President shall be one. This Finance Committee, with the Secretary-Treasurer, shall be clothed with authority to invest the surplus funds of the Federation in sound securities, or to deposit same in bank or banks in interest-bearing certificates of deposit. Surplus funds of the American Federation of Labor shall be invested in and securities or shall be deposited by the Secretary-Treasurer in bank or banks in interest-bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor as directed by the Finance Committee and in order to be held shall require the signatures of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation and the President or his authorized agent.

"All securities and other evidence of investment shall be placed in a safe deposit box in the name of the American Federation of Labor in a bank selected by the Finance Committee and there is to be said box shall only be had jointly by the Secretary-Treasurer and the President or the Secretary-Treasurer and at least one member of the Finance Committee designated by the President."

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S OFFICE CREATED BY AFL

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The new office of Secretary-Treasurer was created by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor, according to the recommendations made by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

The Executive Council filled the vacancy in the office of Treasurer caused by the death of Thomas F. Franks on January 17, 1935, by appointing Secretary Morrison acting treasurer until the 1935 convention, with the understanding that the action on its report to the convention would change the constitution so as to abolish the office of Treasurer and create the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

In recommending this change the Executive Council said:

"In the administrative work of the American Federation of Labor it is required during each month that sufficient funds remain liquid and available in the accounts of the Secretary so that with the approval of the President immediate necessary expenses may be met and reimbursements made. For practical reasons the Secretary has acted merely as the custodian of the moneys and securities belonging to the American Federation of Labor.

"The Executive Council believes that the time has arrived when a change should be made profitable to the American Federation of Labor by combining the office of Secretary and Treasurer. Such change would not interfere in any way whatever with the safeguards provided by the constitution of the American Federation of Labor designated to protect the funds and securities of the American Federation of Labor."

The convention elected Frank Morrison, who has been Secretary of the American Federation of Labor since 1896, to the new office of Secretary-Treasurer.

HOURS OF UNORGANIZED CLERKS INCREASED 25 PER CENT; SAME WAGES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

After the Supreme Court of the United States declared the National Recovery Act unconstitutional, the corporate abolishing at the same time the fair practice code for the retail trade, merchants who were released from the labor provisions of the code resorted immediately to increases in the working hours of unorganized store employes without a corresponding increase in wages, according to a report made by the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association to the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

In many instances, the Association said, the increase in hours was as high as 25 per cent, and because there was no advance in pay this in effect a direct cut in wages in proportion to the number of additional hours imposed. The Association declared that "under this policy of retail merchants tends to increase the profits from the surplus of the number of employes required under the shorter working hours schedule.

Confronted by this situation the convention in addition to protesting against any movement to establish the longer working week or restrictive codes upon organizers and central bodies the importance of consummating their efforts "to organize all retail store employes so that their working conditions may be fairly determined and suitably regulated by collective bargaining methods."

In addition the convention urged the members of affiliated local unions everywhere to support the organizing campaign by pledging themselves to patronize union stores displaying the Retail Clerks' Union store card and by consistently demanding the services of union clerks who wear the union's working button.

The convention requested the A. F. of L. Executive Council to communicate with all local bodies emphasizing the importance of supporting energetically both the organizing campaigns and the union store and button plan.

MORRISON BEGINS 40TH YEAR AS AFL SECRETARY

Visions Organized Labor's Forces United—Says Success Consists in Creating "Good Will Among Men."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Stressing the fact that despite bitter controversies among trade unions he had never the membership of the American Federation of Labor increase from a mere handful to millions, Frank Morrison, chairman elected to the newly-created office of secretary-treasurer by the 1935 convention of the Federation, in an address to the delegates predicted that this progress would continue and secure work for all at good wages.

On January 1, 1936, Mr. Morrison will begin his fortieth year as Secretary of the A. F. of L.

"If I desire to say," Mr. Morrison declared, "that I express my appreciation for the confidence that has been reposed in me by the delegates.

"I have watched the Federation grow from 250,000 to four million. I watched it recede and I am glad to know that since NRA went into effect this international unions in the Federation have added over a million members to the grand total of our membership.

"I feel absolutely optimistic for the future. Had a formal answer to the complaint denying the allegations before the Board.

Mr. Watts introduced on behalf of the Board a formidable array of documentary evidence to substantiate the jurisdiction of the Board in showing the interstate character of the respondents' activities, generally as well as specifically with regard to the acts charged against them.

Counsel Not to Join Union

The witnesses introduced gave evidence in support of the complaint and

(Continued on Page 2)

T. V. O'CONNOR, LABOR OFFICIAL, DEAD AT 65

Was Head of International Longshoremen's Association for 13 Years—Chairman of U. S. Shipping Board 12 Years.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thomas Ventry O'Connor, a prominent figure in the national and international labor movement and in Government circles, died suddenly at his home here of a paralytic stroke. He was 65 years old.

For 12 years Mr. O'Connor was president of the International Longshoremen's Association and Dublin chairman of the United States Shipping Board, for 12 years until the spring of 1933, when he retired.

Former associates and friends of Mr. O'Connor were in the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City were shocked to learn of his death.

"It is with deep regret that I received the news," said Mr. O'Connor death," said Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and successor to Mr. O'Connor, adding:

"Mr. O'Connor was honorary president of our union and he served in that capacity at the time of our convention in New York a month ago."

Mr. O'Connor was born in Toronto, Canada. His wife and Dublin children parents in 1872. As a young man he came to Erie for employment and became both a marine engineer and master known for his proficiency both on the Great Lakes and in the seaports.

Joining the International Longshoremen's Association, he quickly rose to the presidency of that organization in 1903 when he was only 23 years of age and held the office until 1933, organizing in that year to "become vice chairman of the United States Shipping Board."

He exercised great influence among waterfront employes and made the adjustment of disputes a specialty of the Licensed Tugmen's Association of the Great Lakes from 1906 to 1908.

(Reprinted from October 21 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

AFL Fraternal Delegates To British and Canadian Trades Union Congresses

The Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor selected William J. McSorley, president of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, and Claude Ashley, a business agent of the Chicago office of the International Association of Machinists, as fraternal delegates of the Federation to the British Trades Union Congress in 1936.

Joseph Gilbody, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, was chosen fraternal delegate to represent the Federation at the 1936 session of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

HOWARD PAYS TRIBUTE TO MORRISON'S WORK

Typographical Union President Stresses Fact That A. F. of L. Secretary Has Served Nearly Forty Years Without Opposition.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A tribute to Frank Morrison, who has been secretary of the American Federation of Labor since 1896, as a man who is held in universal esteem by the entire trade union movement, was paid by Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, in his speech before the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor nominating Mr. Morrison for the newly-created office of secretary-treasurer of the Federation, to which he was unanimously elected.

"For each year," Mr. Howard told the delegates, "there comes to me a very great privilege.

"After every storm there sails into the harbor the ship that has withstood the tempest with its sails unfurled.

"I realize the election of the man whom I am to place in nomination for the office of secretary-treasurer will not upon any puny effort of mine to add to the record that he has made in the position of secretary. The long service he has rendered a great service to this organization, and I say to you that without fear of contradiction, no man who sits in the councils of the American Federation of Labor today has rendered a greater service or enjoyed more universal love upon the part of all those who constitute the American Federation of Labor.

"Not only is that true of the delegates who sit in this convention, but is applied with an equal degree of truth I feel as the rank and file of the unions who go to make up this Federation are concerned throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"During these years of service there has never been an occasion upon which it was necessary to offer opposition to the candidate I am about to present to you.

"I feel the greatest contribution that has been made to the American labor movement by the organization which I have the honor to represent, and no doubt the greatest opportunity I will ever have to serve the American Federation of Labor, is in giving to this organization one of its loyal members to serve in this capacity.

"I believe I am justified in saying that this convention by its action has reinstated the universal confidence in which I have referred by combining the office that he has held during the years now with the office of treasurer which has been held by former officers of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is my pleasure and my privilege at this time to present to this convention the secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison, who has served the American Federation of Labor for almost 40 years."

(Reprinted from October 21 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY DISMISSED 3 MEMBERS OF UNION, IS CHARGE

Complaint Filed by National Labor Relations Board Alleges Men Belonging to Longshoremen's Association Were Deprived of Their Rights Under Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act.

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board started its second action under the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act by filing a complaint against the United Fruit Company, with headquarters in New York City, alleging the discharge of three members of the International Longshoremen's Association for activities in connection with the association. The dischargees are alleged to have been made last August when around 400 longshoremen were involved in a dispute with the company.

In addition to firing the three men because of their union affiliation, the Board charges the company with circulating among men engaged in the bananas a petition which agents of the company compelled them to sign. According to the complaint the petition included a pledge that the men would not join the International Longshoremen's Association. It is also alleged that signatures to the petition were secured by threat of discharge.

These actions of the company, the Board claims, were in violation of Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act, which guarantees the right of the workers to organize in unions without interference, restraint or coercion from employers.

The hearings on the charges will be conducted at the United States Customs House, New York City, on or after October 31, by Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School, acting as trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

As a result of the hearing Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board for the New York District, should file a report against the United Fruit Company, the next step would be for the National Labor Relations Board to issue a cease and desist order which it might seek to enforce through the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The first case charging violation of the National Labor Relations Act involved the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines operating an interstate bus service. The case is still pending.

(Reprinted from October 21 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

1936 AFL CONVENTION MEETS IN TAMPA, FLA.

The Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor voted to hold the 1936 convention in Tampa, Fla. The vote was: Tampa, Fla., 18,777; Detroit, Mich., 5,675; Miami, Fla., 4,562.

This will be the first A. F. of L. convention held in the South since 1928 when it convened in New Orleans, La.

LEWIS LAUDS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Mine Workers' President Commends Green's Administration and Leadership in Championing Toilers Ideals.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A high sense of the greatness and efficiency of the American Federation of Labor and the ability with which it is administered characterized all of the addresses of the labor movement participated characterized the speech made by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to the delegates of the 1935 convention nominating William Green for the office of president of the Federation, to which he was re-elected without a dissenting vote.

Responsibility of Leadership

"The leadership of any form of leadership in the American Federation of Labor, which typifies the struggle of the workers of America, is a serious one on the part of the workers," Mr. Lewis said, "is a position fraught with great obligations and great responsibilities.

"The American Federation of Labor is the only form of secretary-treasurer that has ever existed on the western hemisphere and is the most efficient organization of its kind in modern times have ever formed in any country.

"The task of maintaining order in such a great army of workers, the task of administering the affairs of that organization, carrying on its business activities, and maintaining proper relations between the coordinated activities is a monumental task, fit for a giant's doing.

Crucial Problems Considered

"This convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting here in Atlantic City, typifies the force of that observation, because this convention has been concerned with consideration of problems between which it has moved alone to the men and women of labor, but of importance to every citizen of our land and important to untold millions of people beyond the seas.

"It has been my fortune, in the heat of debate and in the forceful utterances of opinion in this crucible when the world's mind has believed that the separation between the various viewpoints was so great that it was impossible for judgment to be found upon a common basis which would reconcile the conflicting opinions.

Capable Leadership Required

"But the task of maintaining this organization, filled as it is with the various opinions of many men, is a task that after all revolves around the question of leadership and the ability of officers which the American labor movement, through the American Fed-

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRM BAN ON GERMAN GOODS URGED BY AFL

Hitler's Nazi Government Charged With Using "Blood and Fire" to Abolish German Trade Union Movement "in Order to Clear the Way for An Attack Upon the Living Standards of the German Working Class"—Boycott of Olympic Games Recommended.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A blistering condemnation of the brutal methods used by Fascists and Nazi dictatorships to destroy democratic institutions in general and the organized labor movement in particular characterized the resolution adopted by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor urging more intensive application of the boycott against German goods and calling upon the United States to participate in the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin.

The delegates to the convention had before them the report of the Chest for Victims of Fascism, which was established by the 1934 convention of the Federation to raise funds for the relief of the victims of Fascism in Germany.

Unionists Murdered, Jailed, Exiled

This report included the following indisputable facts:

1. In Germany since the advent of Hitlerism 120 opponents of the Nazi regime have been beheaded, 17 trade union officials have been shot without trial or court conviction and others compelled to flee to foreign countries for their lives. Scores of former trade union officials are in prisons and concentration camps today for the second or third time.

2. That the Mussolini government during the past year sentenced 259 trade union members who opposed his terrorist regime to prison terms, an average of six years imprisonment each.

3. Over 1,700 political prisoners are in jail, many of them serving 15-year sentences.

4. In European countries outside of Germany, Austria and Italy over 4,000 labor refugees from Fascist and Nazi tyranny are being maintained by European and American trade unions, to which the Chest for Victims of Fascism Refugees last year contributed $21,750 through the International Federation of Trade Unions for the relief of the victims of Italian Fascism through the Matteotti Fund.

With this record of murder, torture, and brutality before it, the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following resolution:

Torture and Terror Used

"The Nazi terror and bludgeon, by threats, torture and terror, by a system of glorified and gory gangsterism, which are the methods of every brand of dictatorship, Nazis and Fascists succeeded in obtaining power and establishing themselves as long governments of their respective peoples.

"Their coming to power inevitably and inevitably signalized the abolition of all civil and political rights and completes annihilation of everything that

(Continued on Page 2)

Trade Union Movement Is Only Hope of Masses, Green Declares

Newly-Elected A. F. of L. President Proclaims Continued Prosecution of War to the Finish on Representatives of Corporations, Manufacturers' Associations With Their Company Unions, and Financial Interests "Who Have Ordered That Organized Labor Shall Not Succeed."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The paramount importance of the organized labor movement as the only existing agency for the protection of the toiling masses in their struggle for economic justice, a tabloid picture of some of labor's outstanding achievements in the legislative field and a militant continuation of the fight against the foes of the workers were among the high lights in the address of William Green to the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor following his unanimous election to the office of president of the Federation.

"It is with a sense of keen appreciation and deep responsibility," Mr. Green said, "that I accept your call for service, this election as president of the American Federation of Labor for another term. I have been very deeply touched by this demonstration of your confidence and your approval, especially when I take into consideration the fact that the past year—yes, the past several years have been filled with tremendous difficulties and terrible economic, social and industrial problems.

"I am conscious of the call that shall be made for service during the coming year, and conscious of that fact, here in your presence, I solemnly pledge to you all I have in strength and service.

Worked in Coal Mines

"This is an historic convention. I think I can, without fear of successful contradiction, declare that no more historic convention of the American Federation of Labor was ever held. During the deliberations, while in the crucible of consideration and debate will have been torn by conflicting emotions, we realize, after all, that we have come through with colors flying and our ranks indissoluble and intact.

"As President Lewis has said, I came from the mines. I gained my trade union education in the United Mine Workers' organization, and through years of service and association it was but natural that I would develop a trade union philosophy and a trade union psychology. That is the experience born of Federal Labor Union in the mines and who is associated with dangers, seen and unseen, through years of service.

Solution of Internal Problems

"In this convention I have found myself alternating between my devotion to that great union with which I have been associated all my life and my love and respect and admiration for every union miner and every union man.

"I conceive it to be the duty of a leader of this great movement to render such service as may be possible to me in bringing about a solution of our internal problems, as well as to carry on the fight for economic and industrial advancement. I consider it my duty to put forth every effort possible to find a basis of solution, a basis of accommodation upon which our organized labor movement may stand.

"We, of course, are men possessed of strong opinions, possessed of a trade union psychology, and as red blooded men we stand up and fight for our convictions and for our opinions. And perhaps in the heat of debate, when zeal may carry us altogether beyond the limits, we may say something that will cut and hurt.

"But, our friends, we are men—men who deal with difficult problems every day, and we are not going to treasure within our hearts and souls a red blooded wrong toward any man who, in the heat of debate, may cut and hurt by something that has been said.

"We become our duty now to forget. The debate is over. The issues have been solved. A settlement has been made, and from this convention we must go out united, because the interests of those we represent demand that we shall do so.

Trade Unions Are Workers' Hope

"To me the great trade union movement is a religion in itself. It pulls upon my heart and my emotions, as it does upon yours, and it is the instrumentality through which the workers of the nation hope to realize their hopes and their aspirations.

"If it is destroyed, to what can they turn? Where can they look with any hope? To what means may they turn in their hour of need, or what instrumentality can they employ? So the trade union movement must live, because through it the workers must voice their aspirations. They must realize their hopes and aspirations through the great American labor movement.

Failure Is Not Organization

"I realize as you do that we have not accomplished all. The workers are not all organized into the American Federation of Labor. We have carried on the fight, however, just as aggressively as it has been possible to do so.

"We might ask why the church has not saved all the sinners. The doors are open to all. The appeal is made, but the church has not failed because it has not won all the sinners in the world.

"Neither has our movement failed because, in 55 years, we have failed to organize every man and woman of every craft and industry into the American Federation of Labor.

"The labor movement across the sea, and there I find what our brothers in Great Britain have an organized labor movement much older than ours which has not in itself succeeded in organizing all of the workers in Great Britain. Four million men and women

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL Decrees Nation-Wide Fight Against Anti-Union Policy of Kohler Company

Executive Council Considers Enlisting Assistance of Thousands of Unions in Struggle to Secure Collective Bargaining Rights for Concern's Employes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The long struggle of organized labor to secure the right to organize and bargain collectively for the employes of the Kohler Manufacturing Company of Kohler, Wis., assumed a national aspect when the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor instructed the Executive Council of the Federation to give consideration to a plan for nation-wide publicity relative to the concern's subversive policy by officially presenting the facts to "all units of the labor movement."

The Kohler Company manufactures plumbing supplies, electric shaks, pottery ware, lavatories, heating plants, radiators, electric light plants and brass goods, among others.

The employes of the company, members of Federal Labor Union No. 18548, were compelled to go on strike on July 16, 1934, in order to enforce their rights for collective bargaining.

Ever since that time the company has been fought every effort of organized labor to adjust the dispute in the interest of equity for the employes.

According to a resolution presented to the convention by Delegates J. J. Handley of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and Henry Hermanns of Federal Labor Union No. 18545, Sheboygan, Wis., when "special police of the village of Kohler, armed with rifles, gas bombs, riot guns, pistols, rifles, machine guns and tear gas bombs, under control of village officials, who are also high officials of the Kohler Company, fired into a mass of people who had gathered for the purpose of a demonstration because of the shooting and killing two union men, and seriously wounding of other men and children, besides gassing dozens of men, women and children."

In summarizing the subversive activities of the company the committee on Industrial Relations in its report to the convention said:

"It was proven that the company violated the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act guaranteeing the employes the right to organize without discrimination; that employes were coerced into joining a union against their will; 'company union' was formed, and that a vote was taken illegally and unfairly during a strike, and that a strike fund to vote because of their efforts to organize.

Despite these proven facts the committee said "there was no governmental machinery available to force the said company to live up to the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

The convention referred the controversy to the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor with instructions to do everything possible to obtain the right to organize and bargain collectively for the workers involved, with resort to publicity throughout the entire labor movement as a possible weapon in the campaign to persuade the company to change its anti-union policy.

(Reprinted from October 21 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

MOUNT CLEMENS POTTERY ANTI-UNION SHOP SCHEME CONDEMNED BY A. F. OF L.

Executive Council Will Attempt to Adjust Dispute in Which Officials Of Company Are Charged With Violence Against Organizers of Potters' Brotherhood.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The long dispute of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters with the management of the Mt. Clemens Pottery Company, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., over the right to organize the company's employes and determine hours and wages of collective bargaining was referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by the 1935 convention of the Federation with instructions to use every effort to reach a satisfactory settlement of the controversy.

The Mt. Clemens Company manufactures semi-porcelain dinner and table ware.

Delegates of the Operative Potters told the convention that the company is owned and operated by the S. S. Kresge Company, which operates a chain of five and ten cent stores. They declared that several years ago the executive of the company established a non-union shop plan on their employes and under the NRA refused all collective bargaining requirements.

According to the delegates the management of the company recently incited citizens to attack an organizer of the union and a former employe. Both were severely beaten up, the employes and threatened to murder the bodily harm unless they left the city.

In case the Executive Council is unable to adjust the matter satisfactorily, the convention instructed it to take any further action deemed advisable.

(Reprinted from October 21 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

AFL URGES CONTINUANCE OF NRA CODE PROVISIONS

Reaffirming the belief of the American Federation of Labor that the main safeguard of NIRA legislation," the 1935 convention of the Federation called for "the widest study to determine the extent to which former code labor provisions have been and are being destroyed" and pledged the assistance of the Federation to the "permanent continuation by Federal legislation of the principles of the NIRA, with adequate labor participation in code making, code administration and code reformation."